REMARKS

The Applicant sincerely appreciates the thorough examination of the above referenced application as evidenced by the Office Action of November 28, 2007 ("the Office Action"). In particular, the Applicant appreciates the withdrawal of rejections from the Final Office Action of May 14, 2007. In response, the Applicant has: amended Claims 1, 11, 16, 24, 38, and 41 to more clearly define the claimed invention; amended Claims 10, 17, and 25 to dependent form; and canceled Claim 39.

The Applicant will show in the following remarks that all pending claims are patentable over the cited art. A Notice Of Allowance is thus respectfully requested in due course.

Claims 16 And 24 Are Patentable

Claims 16 and 24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0169287 to Liu ("Liu") in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0188948 to Florence ("Florence").

The Applicant respectfully submits, however, that Claims 16 and 24 are patentable over the combination of Liu and Florence for at least the reasons discussed below. Claim 24, for example, recites a handheld electronic device comprising:

> a local display mounted on a housing of the device;
> a processor coupled to the display wherein the processor is configured to generate information within the handheld electronic device wherein the information is adapted for display on the local display of the handheld electronic device; and
> a transceiver coupled to the processor wherein the transceiver is configured to transmit the generated information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling to a remote receiver for display on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device;
> wherein the processor is further configured to determine whether the remote receiver of the video screen is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device, to automatically initiate transmitting the generated information from the transceiver over the wireless coupling to a receiver for display on the remote video screen responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is within transmission range without user input at the handheld electronic device, and to display the information on the local display responsive to a determination that a receiver of a

video screen is not within transmission range. (Underline added.)

The Office Action concedes that Liu fails to teach:

> determining at the handheld electronic device that the receiver is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device;
> responsive to a determination that the receiver is within range transmitting the generated information; and
> displaying the information on the display of the handheld electronic device responsive to a determination that no receiver is within range of the handheld electronic device.

Office Action, page 12.

In support of the rejection of Claims 16 and 24, the Office Action states that Florence teaches:

> The use of Bluetooth wireless protocol to transfer data between a handheld device and a receiver (1305-figure 13, Para 66). It is well known in the art that before any data transfer using Bluetooth wireless protocol a determination has to be made as to whether or not the devices are within range (see applicant's admitted prior art "Bluetooth technology" document by Erasala and Yen).

Office Action, page 12.

Accepting for the sake of argument that a determination has to be made as to whether or not devices are within range when using Bluetooth, the Applicant respectfully submits that Liu, Florence, and/or Erasala/Yen (Erasala *et al.*, "Bluetooth Technology: A Strategic Analysis Of Its Role In Global 3G Wireless Communication Era," Computer Standards & Interfaces, 24 (2002) 193-206) fail to teach or suggest automatically initiating transmitting generated information for display on the remote video screen without user input at the handheld electronic device. In particular, the Erasala/Yen reference discusses automatically forming a network as opposed to automatically initiating transmitting generated information for display. More particularly, Erasala/Yen states that:

> When Bluetooth-capable devices come within range of one another, an electronic conversation determines whether they have data to share or whether one needs to control the other. The electronic conversation occurs automatically and there is no need for the users to press a button or give a command. Once the conversation has initiated, the devices, whether part of a computer network system or a stereo, form a network.

Erasala/Yen, page 194, Section 2.1. Erasala/Yen, however, fails to provide the missing teaching of what, if anything, is done with the established network, much less the missing teaching of automatically initiating transmitting the generated information for display on the remote video screen responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is within transmission range without user input.

Accordingly, the cited art fails to teach or suggest the recitations of Claim 24, and Claim 24 is thus patentable. Claim 16 is also patentable for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to Claim 24. In addition, dependent Claims 19-23, 26-29, and 43-48 are patentable at least as per the patentability of Claims 16 and 24 from which they depend.

Claims 1 And 11 Are Patentable

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0169287 to Liu ("Liu") in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0188948 to Florence ("Florence") in view of European Publication No. EP 0710017 to Minett ("Minett"). Claim 11 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu in view of Minett. The Applicant respectfully submits, however, that Claims 1 and 11 are patentable over the cited art for at least the reasons discussed below. Claim 1, for example, recites:

> A method of displaying information from a handheld electronic device on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device, the method comprising:
> receiving information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling;
> responsive to receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating a video signal corresponding to the information from the handheld electronic device; and
> providing the generated video signal to the video screen for display of the information on the video screen;
> wherein receiving information from the handheld electronic device is preceded by determining if information is being transmitted from the handheld electronic device;
> wherein the operations of receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating the video signal, and providing the video signal to the

video screen are performed automatically responsive to determining that information is being received from the handheld electronic device; and

wherein the method further comprises automatically providing an alternate video signal to the video screen responsive to determining that information is not being received from the handheld electronic device.

The Office Action concedes that Liu fails to teach:

wherein receiving the information from the handheld electronic device is preceded by determining if information is being received from the handheld electronic device;

wherein the operations of receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating the video signal, and providing the video signal to the video screen are performed responsive to determining that information is being transmitted from the handheld electronic device;

wherein the method further comprises providing an alternative video to the video screen responsive to determining that information is not being transmitted from the handheld electronic device.

Office Action, page 6.

In support of the rejection of Claim 1, the Office Action states that Florence teaches:

The use of Bluetooth wireless protocol to transfer data between a handheld device and a receiver (1305-figure 13, Para 66). It is well known in the art that before any data transfer using Bluetooth wireless protocol a determination has to be made as to who is trying to send the data in order to accept the data (see applicant's admitted prior art "Bluetooth technology" document by Erasala and Yen).

Office Action, page 6. As discussed above with respect to Claim 1, however, the Erasala/Yen reference discusses automatically forming a network as opposed to automatically initiating transmitting generated information for display. Automatic network formation of the Erasala/Yen reference similarly fails to teach or suggest automatically generating and providing a video signal to a video screen responsive to determining that information is being received from the handheld electronic device.

The Office Action further concedes that Liu and Florence fail to teach: "providing an alternate video to the video screen responsive to determining that information is not being transmitted from the handheld electronic device." Office Action, page 7. In further support of the rejection of Claim 1, the Office Action states that: "Minett teaches the television set

having standard functions, like channel selection where an alternate video can be shown (Col. 3, lines 44-50)." Office Action, page 7. The cited portions of Minett state that:

> the preferred embodiment comprises an auxiliary control means 13 which is fed from the data signal processing means 3 and effects control of more standard TV functions such as channel selection, sound level control, teletext, etc. Even a video recorder (not shown) could be controlled from the PDA 5 if the recorder were linked to the television set 1.

Minett, col. 3, lines 44-50. Minett, however, fails to teach or suggest automatically generating a video signal and providing the video signal to the video screen responsive to determining that information is being received from the handheld electronic device, and/or automatically providing an alternate video to the video screen responsive to determining that information is not being received from the handheld electronic device. Florence and Minett thus fail to provide the teachings that the Office Action concedes are missing from Liu.

Accordingly, the cited art fails to teach or suggest the recitations of Claim 1, and Claim 1 is thus patentable. Claim 11 is also patentable for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to Claim 1. In addition, dependent Claims 2-6, 8-9, 12-14, and 37-42 are patentable at least as per the patentability of Claims 1 and 11 from which they depend.

Dependent Claim 38 Is Separately Patentable

Dependent Claim 38 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. Sec. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu in view of Florence in view of Minett as applied to Claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,504,480 to Magnuson *et al.* ("Magnuson"). Claim 38 is patentable for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to Claim 1. Dependent Claim 38 is also separately patentable.

Dependent Claim 38 depends from Claim 1, and Claim 38 thus includes all recitations discussed above with respect to Claim 1. In addition, Claim 38 recites: "generating a beacon allowing the handheld electronic device to determine if it is within range to transmit information over the wireless coupling for the video screen." The Office Action concedes that: "Liu, Florence, and Minett fail to teach generating a beacon allowing the handheld electronic device to determine if it is within range." In support of the rejection of Claim 38,

the Office Action states that: "In an analogous art, Magnuson teaches the use of beacons to determine if a device is within range (Col. 4, lines 55-65)."

The Applicants respectfully submit, however that Magnuson fails to teach or suggest a beacon as recited in Claim 38. In particular, the cited portion of Magnuson states that:

> In other versions of the described alternative embodiment, master 10 may be configured as a beacon with continuous transmission of the appropriate access code. In such an embodiment, slave phone 11, proxy pager 21, and/or slave PDA 22 are passive devices. Upon activation, the slave devices listen for the access code beacon from master 10. If the code is not received because the device is either outside the range of master 10, or master 10 is not activated, the slave devices would preferably not operate or allow full access to functionality.

Magnuson, col. 4, lines 55-65. Magnuson thus discuses disabling an electronic device (i.e., a slave device) when it does not receive a beacon from a master device. Nothing in Magnuson, however, teaches or suggests a beacon that allows a determination if a device is within range to transmit information for a video screen. Moreover, there is no motivation to selectively combine a beacon from the security system of Magnuson with wireless audio-visual transmission as discussed in Liu, with a set top box as discussed in Florence, and/or with a television receiver as discussed in Minett.

Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 38 is separately patentable over the cited art. The Applicant further submits that dependent Claims 41, 43, and 46 are separately patentable for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to Claim 38.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, Applicant submits that the present application is in condition for allowance and the same is respectfully requested. The Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned at 919-854-1400 for resolution of any outstanding issues.

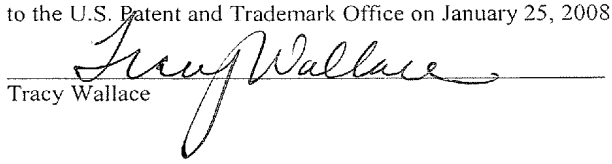
Respectfully submitted,

Scott C. Hatfield
Registration No. 38,176

USPTO Customer No. 54414
Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec
Post Office Box 37428
Raleigh, North Carolina 27627
Telephone: 919/854-1400
Facsimile: 919/854-1401

CERTIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted via the Office electronic filing system in accordance with § 1.6(a)(4) to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on January 25, 2008.



Tracy Wallace